

REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS FOR DRINKING FOUNTAINS ON THE CHURCH STREET MARKETPLACE AND CITY HALL PARK

- Design and Fabrication (Regular outdoor drinking fountain costs approximately \$2,200) \$8,000 per fountain
- Extend water service; install meter boxes \$1,500 per fountain

- (To be managed by the City)
 - Cost to install a regular fountain:
(To be managed by the City in
 - collaboration with the artist(s) \$1,000 per fountain
- TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET** **\$10,500 per fountain X 2**
Fountains = \$21,000

Project Description: The purpose of our Drinking Fountain project is to merge a free service to the public (fresh drinking water) and public art. It is expected that the artwork will be displayed and have a life of approximately twenty years. Due to the outdoor location, materials must be durable and resistant to rain, snow and sunshine. Therefore, it should be approached as a permanent installation when materials are considered.

Selection: A Public Art Review Panel, comprised of downtown and community stakeholders, will evaluate submissions for this RFQ and select three artists or teams to develop proposals. These three artists (or teams) will be paid an honorarium of \$500.00 each for their proposals. The same Public Art Review panel will then select a final artist (or team) for the contract.

Criteria: Initial selection of three artists (or teams) will be made on the basis of experience, skill, portfolio quality and professionalism. Final proposals submitted by those artists (or teams) will be judged with the following criteria:

Aesthetic Considerations

- * Choice of materials
- * Scale of design (should be large)
- * Strong artistic concept, design and craftsmanship

Thematic Considerations

- * Creatively and playfully explores elements of Burlington including history, Lake Champlain, parks, shopping, dining, street vendors, community, etc.

Professionalism

- * Proposal is coherent and visually represented
- * Previous experience completing public art projects for organizations or for private organizations of similar scope indicated
- * Demonstrated ability to complete project within budget and on time
- * Demonstrated ability to collaborate successfully with other work groups and to maintain professional demeanor, even when under stress.

Suitability to the Site

- * Appropriate design
- * Considers high pedestrian traffic; i.e. chance of vandalism

Execution and Maintenance

- * Demonstrated ability to produce sound craftsmanship and meet budget and timeframe
- * Minimal maintenance requirements

Materials To Be Submitted

1. Current resume (if working as a team, submit all team-members resumes).
2. Between five and ten digital slides of previous work. Slides or accompanying material should include artist's name, media, dimension, **and construction cost**.
3. A written description (roughly one page in length) of how you may approach this project, emphasizing the materials, themes.
4. Completed Burlington City Arts "Art in Public Places" application form
5. Return envelope with postage for the slides.

Timeline

- December 1, 2010: Deadline for submissions in response to this Request for Qualifications. (RFQ)
- January 15, 2010: Public Art Review Panel completes review of RFQ's submitted. Panel then selects up to three artists (or teams) to develop proposals
- March 15, 2011: Completion of proposals by three artists (or teams).
- March 15 - 30, 2011: Refinement of proposals with Review Panel.
- March 31, 2011: Final selection announced.
- July 1, 2011: Units complete
- September 1, 2011: Water fountains installed

Submit Proposals in English or French to: Ron Redmond, Church Street Marketplace District, 2 Church Street, Suite 2A, Burlington, Vermont 05401 US, or by E-Mail: ron.redmond.vt@gmail.com; Telephone: (802) 865-7254 or (802) 238-5598

The History of Drinking Fountains

The modern drinking fountain was invented in the early 1900s. Halsey Willard Taylor and Luther Haws both invented their own version of the modern drinking fountain and ultimately revolutionized water's availability in public locations.



The first generation of drinking fountains provided room temperature drinking water. However, demand for chilled drinking

water motivated the upgrade to fountains that could provide cool water. Therefore, 20-pound blocks of ice were used to cool the water. Not only were the drinking fountains ice-chilled, they were extremely cumbersome. In fact, the typical unit could only be moved by several men!

The Impact of Government Regulations on Drinking Fountains

Government regulations eventually had an impact on the drinking fountain industry as well. The industry soon recognized that drinking fountains were not easily accessed by physically challenged individuals. Thus, barrier-free water coolers were invented and became the number one seller. This design modification led to bi-level water fountains as well. Instead of having one unit height, drinking fountains could now come with two heights - a wheelchair accessible unit and a standard height unit. During the

same time frame, lead became a concern. The Safe Drinking Water Act was enacted, and lead-bearing components and CFC refrigerants were eliminated. Modern Drinking Fountain Design Finally, while the drinking fountain design had evolved, there had been little demand for drinking fountain appearance changes until the 1980s. However, in the 80s, drinking fountains became more pleasing to the eye. New colors and shapes came out including oval shapes, rounded corners, and new finishes.



Luther Haws was motivated to invent a sanitary drinking fountain after seeing children at a school drinking from the same tin cup. In 1906, he developed the first drinking faucet, which was later picked up by the Berkeley School Department. This eventually led to the invention of the self-contained electric water cooler, emergency showers and eyewash stations, and barrier-free electric water coolers. Today, Haws Corporation is in its third and fourth

generations of the family-owned company.



Halsey Taylor was motivated to invent a sanitary drinking fountain after his father died from typhoid fever in 1896. This is because typhoid fever is typically spread through contaminated water.

By 1912, Taylor had developed the first modern drinking fountain and begun to manufacture them in Warren, Ohio.

During World War I, sanitary drinking water was desperately needed. In response to the high demand, Halsey Taylor created the double bubbler drinking fountain. The double bubbler used two separate streams. The streams were angled to converge and create a pyramid of water. Not only did this lead to a fuller sip, it decreased the spreading of germs due to mouths being further from the bubbler heads.

How A Drinking Fountain Works

Water comes from a water supply line. The water pressure is constant, but blocked. When you activate the drinking fountain push bar or push button, the seal is temporarily removed and the water pressure is unblocked. When the water pressure is unblocked, the water is released and dispenses out of the drinking fountain bubbler head. Releasing the push bar or push button blocks water pressure once again, stopping water flow to the bubbler.

Source:

<http://www.squidoo.com/drinking-fountains-history>









www.burlingtoncityarts.com

Burlington, Vermont

ART IN PUBLIC PLACES APPLICATION FORM

Please complete this form and include with materials you submit to us

Date_____

Last Name_____ First _____

Address_____

Phone: Day_____ Evening_____

Email:_____ website_____

Fax:_____

How did you hear about this opportunity?
